



# Utilization of Prime-Legal Drafting (Prime-LD) Application in The Preparation of Legislation for The Government in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** The legal basis for the formation of regulations in Indonesia is regulated in Law No. 13 of 2022 concerning the establishment of legislation. The government's efforts in supporting Digital transformation can be seen in the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, several presidential directives, affirming that digital transformation is absolutely necessary because it is one of the basic infrastructures in the implementation of Nawacita's mission and the achievement of Indonesia's vision 2045 targets, namely sovereign, advanced, fair, and prosperous. Advances in information technology allow the government to explore and collect information as well as aspirations and input in the preparation of public policy through the use of e-government. This study uses normative juridical methods to examine the implementation of the use of technology in the preparation of legislation based on the rule of law, legal principles, legal principles, legal theory and other literature as well as document studies. The results of this study describe the technology has helped a lot to facilitate human life. PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application is an application used to assist the design process of legislation. This application was developed for use by all units' initiators legislation, either in mode connected to the network (online) or with offline mode. Currently PRiME-LD application can not only be used to assist the process of drafting regulations, but also can be used in assisting the process of drafting decisions. Almost all aspects of life utilize technological assistance, including legal and statutory aspects. The use of technology in the world of legislation can be in the process of drafting and can also be related to the document. Utilization of Information Technology in the preparation of legislation can be done by online meetings in the preparation of legislation, the form of Digital legislation (paperless), Digital databases and dissemination of legislation Online, The use of programs and applications as well as electronic signatures in statutory documents. No less important in the formation of legislation is public participation, participation should not only be at the level of informing, and when using e-government is not just publish, but necessary interaction. besides being useful, technology also has a negative impact on its users. The advantage of using technology for the preparation process and statutory documents is efficient, accurate, fast, does not require a lot of paper and space. While the disadvantage of the use of technology is less free to convey ideas and opinions because of the limitations of displaying gestures and body language. In addition, the speed that is a priority results in reduced time for analysis and permeate the substance of the

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formulated settings due to rush, hack threats, viruses, and malfunctions of technological equipment. So the government is obliged to respond to it by seeking maximum benefits and minimizing the losses caused.

**Keywords:** Prime Application-Legal Drafting, Legislation, E-Government

## 1 Introduction

As we understand that technology has helped a lot to facilitate human life [1]. Almost all aspects of life utilize the help of technology, including legal and statutory aspects [2]. However, of course, in addition to being useful, technology also has a negative impact that harms its users. Man responds to it by seeking maximum benefit and minimizing the harm caused. The use of technology in the world of legislation can be in the process of drafting and can also be related to documents.

PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application is an application used to assist the process of designing legislation [3]. This application is developed for use by all units' initiators of legislation, either in network-connected mode (online) or with offline mode. Currently the PRiME-LD application can not only be used to assist the process of drafting the Minister of finance regulation (RPMK), but also can be used in assisting the process of drafting the Minister of Finance decree (RKMK) [3].

In addition to using the Prime - LD application, the form of information technology utilization in the preparation of the invitation-device is a bold meeting [4], a meeting in order to find and understand the invitation-device is always done physically or enthrallingly. The forms of such meetings can be meetings, public tests, public consultations, discussions, seminars and other meetings. This is one of the most effective ways to solve this problem. Meeting of Housing and housing development-invitation held in the government and in the DPR or DPD. Within the government, housing and housing-invitation development is coordinated by the Ministry of Law and human rights through the housing-invitation harmonization forum. In the DPR/DPD environment, housing and Housing Development Act is coordinated by the Legislature which is further divided into first and second level development before a bill is passed into law.

Since the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, physical community meetings, including meetings in the context of preparing for war-invitations have been limited. Using Video conference or virtual meeting becomes lazy to use for various communication needs. This application is one of the most used applications by users of software such as Microsoft, Microsoft, Cisco Webex, and CloudX. Previously, since the early 2000s, they knew Yahoo Messenger or Skype which was used on a limited basis because the supporting communication network was not yet accessible. Based on the back end above, the focus of this study is the use of Prime-Legal Drafting (Prime-LD) application in the preparation of legislation for the government in Indonesia.

## 2 Method

This research uses normative juridical method and library approach. This study is also a prescriptive study that aims to offer a solution to the problem of drafting legislation

for the government of Indonesia with the use of technology using the Prime-legal Drafting (Prime –LD) application.

### 3 Result and Discussion

Indonesia does not seem to want to lag behind other countries in utilizing technology to accelerate the progress of its people. The Indonesian government has sought to develop information technology with digital transformation policies in various aspects of community activities, including the digitization of legislation. History of legislation (wetshistorie), it can be stated that since the proclamation of August 17, 1945, the Republic of Indonesia has passed 4 times the enactment of the Basic Law, namely: the Basic Law of 1945; Constitution of the Republic of United States of Indonesia; Temporary Basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia; and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945 which was amended (amended) with four changes [5]. The 1945 Constitution (before the amendment) does not explain the formation of laws completely, but only confirms that the president holds the power to form laws with the approval of the DPR regarding the process of forming laws, it only states that bills that do not receive DPR approval may not be submitted again in the next trial. In addition, in another part, namely the budget, the 1945 Constitution states that it is stipulated by law, and if the DPR does not approve the proposed government, then the government runs the budget last year [6].

In relation to the formation of laws involving the functions of the DPR and the president, there are various new regulatory foundations in the 1945 Constitution (after the changes), including the following:

1. The transfer of power to form laws from the president to the DPR (Article 20 paragraph (1) although each bill is discussed by the DPR and the president for mutual approval (Article 20 paragraph (2));
2. The obligation of the president to pass a draft law into law that has been mutually agreed to become law. (Article 20 paragraph (4));
3. Validity of the law after the lapse of 30 days from the joint approval of the draft law in the event that the bill is not passed by the President (Pasal20 paragraph 5);
4. The obligation to enact laws (Article 20 paragraph (5));
5. The existence of organic laws governing the procedures for the formation of laws (Article 22A); and
6. The task of promulgating legislation is left to the minister whose duties and responsibilities are in the field of legislation. (Article 48) [7].

With the advancement of technology, the above provisions need to be balanced with the use of applications that are able to assist the government in implementing policies [8]. This can be seen in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, several presidential directives, and the digital transformation implementation program. In the RPJMN 2020-2024, it was stated that "digital transformation is absolutely necessary because it is one of the basic infrastructures in the implementation of Nawacita's mission and achieving the goals of Indonesia's vision 2045 (sovereign, advanced, fair, and prosperous) [9]".

The President's direction related to the encouragement of the implementation of digital transformation was conveyed, among others, at the Economic Talk show: "The

New Economy in the Digital Era” and the opening of the Indonesia Business and Development Expo, dated September 20, 2017 and in the President's speech regarding the delivery of government information on the bill on the FY 2021 state budget and its financial memorandum dated August 14, 2020.

The government also makes digital transformation programs in the context of technology utilization, among others, the development of digital infrastructure, strengthening transformation in strategic sectors through the development of the Digital Indonesia roadmap 2021-2024, the construction of National Data Centers, the development of digital human resources/talents, and the preparation of legislation/regulation as the legal basis for the implementation of digital transformation in Indonesia.

The legal basis for the use of statutory Digital documents can be seen from the following provisions:

1. Law No. 12 of 2011 on the establishment of legislation  
Elucidation of Article 88 paragraph (1): the dissemination of such laws and regulations is carried out, for example, through electronic and/or print media.
2. Law No. 11 of 2008 on information and Electronic Transactions jo Law No. 19 of 2016  
Article 5 Paragraph (1)  
Electronic information and/or Electronic Documents and / or printouts are valid legal evidence.  
Article 11 paragraph (1)  
An electronic signature has legal force and legal effect.
3. Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure  
Article 7 Paragraph (6)

In order to fulfill the obligation to provide, provide and/or publish public information under its authority to the applicant of Public Information, public bodies may utilize electronic and non-electronic means and/or media. In addition, community participation, in the form of input on the substance of legislation, can currently be delivered orally or in writing. The opportunity for participation is more open since the enactment of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the establishment of legislation and its Implementing Regulations. Orally, participation in the form of input, opinions, or criticism is conveyed through direct delivery, discussions, seminars and other forms of meetings. In writing, unlike before there was an internet network that was delivered by mail, today input can be submitted through the website (online). However, until now there are not many websites of ministries and institutions that provide special features that are easily accessible to the public to convey their input.

For information, in Korea, the public is fully encouraged to express aspirations and input on a draft regulation. So open, the people who convey the best aspirations and input are given prizes from the government.

Digital form of legislation (paperless) In the past, statutory products were made in hardcopy, typed on paper. At that time, legislation was made by manually typing. Furthermore, manual typewriters that sound “print-chop ” was improved technology with electric typewriters that sound softer. Legal documents issued may take the form of laws, government regulations, presidential regulations, presidential decrees, presidential instructions, regional regulations, ministerial regulations, and other regulatory documents. Currently, legislation products, in addition to being made in hardcopy, are also

available in digital form. Even the public seems to have enough if it has got a digital form of the internet, and not too concerned with the hardcopy form. They believe, circulating in digital form is authentic, as the original. Just for knowledge, the authentic form should be in the form of photos / scans of the original document and not a word document created in pdf form. This is because the file in the form of a word document still allows not the same as the authentic form.

The ready-made legislation Database is stored in the form of a paper archive at the Ministry of State Secretariat and at the Ministry of Law and human rights, before being handed over to ANRI. People who need regulations often have to come directly to get a copy / photocopy of the desired legislation. The publishing company took the initiative to help the public obtain this statutory document by making and selling it in the form of a set of regulations book. Now, the legislation database is available in digital form and displayed online on the internet, in addition to the existence of a database in offline form.

The provision of legislation is carried out both by the government and the private sector. From government agencies, provision is done by almost all ministries and agencies on their respective websites. Among government agencies, Bphn of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights is appointed as the hub of the entire legal information documentation network (jdih). As for the private sector, there are several companies that provide legal services in digital form.

The use of programs and applications in the preparation of legislation in Indonesia has not developed sufficiently. In various countries, programs and applications that support the preparation of legislation such as Legislative Drafting Software Solution have been used. In addition, there is a readability index application in the United States to measure whether a legislative formulation is easily understood by the public. Recently there are several ministries that have initiated the use of such programs and applications in the preparation of their legislative products the PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application is an application used to assist the process of drafting legislation. This application is developed for use by all units initiators of legislation, either in network-connected mode (online) or with offline mode.

Supporting features in the PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application, namely the definition Database enrichment feature. Is a feature used to create definitions or terms that can be contained in the draft regulations. Nevertheless, this feature is highly dependent on the availability of data in the PRiME-LD app and the definition Database enrichment feature. Is a feature used to create definitions or terms that can be contained in the draft regulations. Nevertheless, this feature is highly dependent on the availability of data in the PRiME-LD app.

The Legal Bureau of the General Secretariat has innovated by developing the PRiME Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application to provide ease of drafting the draft regulation of the Minister of Finance, which can be used by all echelon I Units, Non-echelon units, and Echelon II units initiating the regulation of the Minister of Finance within the Ministry of Finance. PRiME-LD is a document editor application specifically used by legal drafters to draft laws and regulations within the Ministry of Finance in the context of proper and accurate preparation of RPMK. In connection with continuous improvement efforts by involving PRiME-LD stakeholders within the Ministry of

Finance, The Legal Bureau has conducted a survey on the use of the PRiME-LD application on December 17-22, 2021, against 91 respondents in Echelon I units within the Ministry of Finance who have used the PRiME-LD application.

The advantage gained from the use of technology for the preparation process and legal documents is efficient, accurate, fast, does not require a lot of paper and space. Efficient because it will reduce the consumption of time to meet in person and to perform other physical activities. Meanwhile, the losses suffered due to the use of these technologies in terms of formulation and discussion of legislation is less free to convey ideas and opinions because of the limitations of displaying gesture and body language. In addition, speed is a priority resulting in reduced time for analysis and permeate the substance of the formulated arrangements because it is done in a hurry. In addition, another disadvantage is that there will always be a threat of hacks, viruses and malfunctions of technological equipment.

## 4 Conclusion

The Indonesian government has sought to develop information technology with digital transformation policies in various aspects of community activities, including the digitization of legislation. utilization of applications that are able to assist the government in implementing policies. Stipulated in the 2020-2024 RPJMN, several presidential directives, and digital transformation implementation programs. In the 2020-2024 RPJMN, it was stated that “digital transformation is absolutely necessary because it is one of the basic infrastructures in the implementation of Nawacita's mission and achieving the goals of Indonesia's vision 2045 (sovereign, advanced, fair, and prosperous.” The President's directives related to the encouragement of the implementation of digital transformation were conveyed, among others, at the Economic Talkshow. In various countries, programs and applications that support the preparation of legislation such as Legislative Drafting Software Solution have been used. In addition, there is a readability index application in the United States to measure whether a legislative formulation is easily understood by the public. Indonesia also implemented in several ministries using such programs and applications in the preparation of their legislative products, namely the PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application is an application used to assist in the process of designing legislation. This application is developed for use by all units' initiators of legislation, either in network-connected mode (online) or with offline mode. Supporting features in the PRiME-Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application, namely the definition Database enrichment feature. Is a feature used to create definitions or terms that can be contained in the draft regulations. Nevertheless, this feature is highly dependent on the availability of data in the PRiME-LD app and the definition Database enrichment feature. Is a feature used to create definitions or terms that can be contained in the draft regulations. Nevertheless, this feature is highly dependent on the availability of data in the PRiME-LD app. The Legal Bureau of the General Secretariat has innovated by developing the PRiME Legal Drafting (PRiME-LD) application to provide ease of drafting the draft regulation of the Minister of Finance, which can be used by all units. PRiME-LD is a document editor application specifically used by legal drafters to draft laws and regulations precisely and accurately. continuous improvement efforts are carried out by involving PRiME-LD stakeholders within the Ministry, The

Legal Bureau has conducted a survey on the use of PRiME-LD applications. The advantage gained from the use of technology for the preparation process and legal documents is efficient, accurate, fast, while the losses suffered due to the use of technology is that there will always be a threat of hacking, viruses, and malfunctions of technological equipment.

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